result. Better investigate.

IT IS CONTAGIOUS.

Interest in THE TIMES Columbian

Albums seems contagious. Let but one Album be received in a store, a family, or a neighborhood, and a

whole grist of new orders is the

HAWAII AND THE TARIFF BILL

These Two Momentous Questions Holding the Attention of Congress.

MORE WIL ON AMENDMENTS ADOPTED.

Scualor Honr Precipitates Another Lively Discussion Over the Hawaiian Question in the Senate Mr. Gray's Sarcasm.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.-In the morning business of the Senate the ident's message to Congress transatting correspondence in the Hawaiian atter was read by the Secretary. Mr. Hoar moved that the message

erred to the Committee on Forign Relations. He desired to address the Senate on that motion, but post-poned doing so until after the transac-tion of the routine morning business. Mr. Call offered a resolution suspending the rule as to the secrecy in executive cosions in the case of the nomination of internal revenue collector for the

State of Fiorida.

Mr. Hoar suggested that the resolution would have to be considered in execu-

Call said that he did not sek for the present consideration of the resolu-tion. He declined, however, to withdraw it, and thereupon, at 12:45 o'clock, the presiding officer ordered the galleries to be cleared and the doors closed, and the Senate went into executive session.

The doors were reopened at 1 P. M. A resolution was offered by Mr. Call,

which went over without action, authorzing an examination into the condition the civil service. House bill for the establishment of a

light and fog-signal station, near Butler, Fla., was taken from the calendar and Hoar Waxes Sarcastic.

Mr. Hoar addressed the Senate on his resolution to refer the President's Hawaiian message to the Committee on Foreign Relations. It would be remembered, he said, that the President of the United

States, deeming that it would be a shame, a foul shame, to expose the persons who had been engaged in the establishment of the present government of Hawaii, to the vengenuce of a cruel and semi-bar-barous ruler, demanded from her an unding that there should be a com plete pardon and amnesty of all the persons engaged in the revolution. Nobody, however severe a critic of the event administration, questioned the adom and humanity of that stipulation.

on the suggestion was made to the on by Mr. Willis, said Mr. Hoar, was asked to issue a proclumation of nesty, and she said that she thought the persons concerned ought to be eaded, their property confiscated, and children driven from the realm at she had no constitutional right to omise annesty. Finally, however, a ornise of amnesty had been extorted om her; and a promise was as gross violation of the Hawaiian constitution ould be suggested or supposed. The act, and had refused twice to do so, for

set, and had refused twice to do so, for she had no legal right.

"Mr. President," said Mr. Hoar, with emphatic solemnity, "there is but one point of sympathy between the present executive of the United States and the deposed Queen of Hawah, and that is, a purpose on the part of each recklessly to disregard the constitution of their own country—the only difference being that the President of the United States disis our constitution recklessly and without provocation, while the Hawaii, in this instance, proposes to disregard it only before the great temptacation, while the Queen tion of a throne."

Mr. Gray Replies,

Mr. Gray congratulated Mr. Hear on his tender regard for the maintenance of the Hawaiian Constitution. He (Gray) did not, however, know that the Presi-dent's act in insisting on a condition of dent's act in insisting on a condition of amnesty and pardon was not a wise one, notwithstanding the argument of the senator from Massachusetts. He (Gray) believed that the President was right in mying that he would exact such condi-tion from the Queen before he would in-tervene or exercise his good offices, with the provisional government, in her behalf; and that the President was able dunder and that the President was able (under the powers with which he was clothed) and that the United States were able to

make good that promise. Mr. Hour took exception to Mr. Gray's zer. Hoar took exceptor took place between them as to what each of them had,
or had not, said. The colloquy driftled
into the raising of the American flag
and the duty of the American marines in
Honololu. In regard to the flag, Mr. Hoar
said that, as he understood it, the flag had been hoisted, purely and simply, as an act of courtesy on the part of the provisional government. Mr. Daniel asked Mr. Hoar whether it

had the American minister, or the American admirai, or anybody's, invitation to assume the sovereignty of the islands.

"None at all," Mr. Hoar admitted,

After further discussion, in which noth-ing interesting or important was said, the resolution went over without action, Mr. Hoar stating that the senator from illinois (Cullom) desired to address the

Senate upon it.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) then addressed the Senate on the resolution offered by him on the 20th of December, declaring it as the sense of the Senate that it is mayise to attempt any change the target laws during the present of

laistration. Federal Election Laws.

Mr. Gallinger concluded his speech at 55, and then the House bill to repeal 6 Federal election laws was laid before he Senate, and became the "unfinished

Paimer argued in support of the The discussion was participated in Mesers, Chandler, Gray, and Hoar. In course of Mr. Hoar's remarks he said the preferred to use the word "Na-al" rather than the word "Federal," and Mr. Mills murmured the quotation that a rose by any other name would smell as sweet. Mr. Hoar caught up the quotation, and said that whether the word "National" or "Federal" smelled equally sweet depended on the nostrifs, and that a time when the word did not smell sweet in Democratic

Mills retorted that there was a time when the people of Massachusetts were as rebellious against the government as

the people of Texas.
At this point Mr. Palmer yielded the floor to give Mr. Voorhees the opportunity, of which he availed himself, to present the letter addressed to him by be Secretary of the Treasury, telegraphying the letter might be printed in form; but for this there was some obection made, mainly by Mr. Teller, and the letter and bill (not formally intro-duced) were referred to the Committee

The discussion on the bill to repeal the deral election laws was resumed by fearer. Palmer and Chandler. At 5.19 the Senate adjourned.

MORE TARIFF BILL AMENDMENTS. Several Offered by Mr. Wilson Are

Adopted Lively Debates. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—There was little but routine business to be simposed of by the House to-day. At II:12 o'clock the House went into Com-

tee on Ways and Means, and they were The first reduced the tariff on furs from 20 per cent, ad valorem to 10 per cent, ad valorem.

Calfskins, tanned, or tanned and dress-ed, dressed upper leather, including patent, enameled and japanned leather, dress-ed or undressed and finished, cnamois or other skins, were reduced from 20 per cent. ad valorem, to 15 per cent. ad valorem. Also book-binders' calf skins, kangaroo, sheep, and goat skins, including lamb and kid skins, dressed and finished, were reduced from 20 per cent. ad valorem to 15 per cent, ad valorem.
On the book schedule the clause re-

quiring that books enumed to free admission should have been rebound within twenty years, was struck out, and "all hydrographic charts" those articles admitted under this schodule

More Ac eptable Object-Lessons

An obstacle was encountered by the amendment proposed by Mr. Wilson to the milk schedule. The amendment proposed raises the tariff on condensed or preserved milk, from 29 per cent, ad volorem to a specific rate of two cents per round.

An interesting debate followed, in which Messrs. Payne (Rep., N. Y.), Curtis (Rep., N. Y.), Curtis (Rep., N. Y.), Northway (Rep., Ohio). Hopkins (Rep., Ill.), and Bowers (Rep., Cal.), took part for the Bepublicans, and opposed the imposition of so small a tariff on condensed milk. Spice and humor were added to the debate by Mr. Bowers, who, leaving condensed milk to take care of tiself, drifted into the subject of raisins. Mr. Bowers has a very forcible way of stating things, and as object-lessons are the order of the day, he produced a box the order of the day, he produced a box of raisins grown in his own district, which he put up against Jerry Simpson's shoddy overcoat. The gentleman from Kansas, he said, did not know whether the overcoat was shoddy or wool, or whether it was American or foreign. Mr. Bowers guaranteed his raisins to be a genuine American product—no shoddy, but all wool and a yard wide. The Republicans crowded around Mr. Bowers to sample his American product, and for a while there was a school-boy scrimmage for raisins, when Mr. Bowers interfered in order to save some of his sample for the Democratic side. The House was in a turmoil, and the galleries were laughing at the scene presented on the floor, when Mr. Enloe laughingly suggested that the Republicans were destroying the argu-

Republicans were destroying the argu-ment of Mr. Bowers.

Mr. Wilson's amendment prevailed, despite the efforts of the Republicans to secure a higher rate of duty. The votes were all on strictly party lines. Mr. Wilson amended the internal re-

venue feature of the bill by defining cigarettes wrapped in paper. This was also done without objection.

Mr. Reed's Bad Memory. A long and interesting discussion was precipitated by the renewal of Mr. Burrows' (Republican, Michigan) effort to secure recognition to offer an amend-ment. In its course, Messrs. Reed and Burrows attacked the ruling of the Chair yesterday, in regard to recognizing the chairman of the Ways and Means Com-mittee to offer a number of amendments consecutively. They asserted that there

existing in the Fifty-first Congress and

The Chairman reaffirmed the decision which he had announced yesterday, and as a precedent he read from the Journal of the Fifty-first Congress, which showed that while the McKinley bill was under discussion Mr. Reed had recognized a Republican to offer an amendment, and had recognized another Republican to and recognized another Republican to offer a substitute to the amendment, and then recognized another Republican to offer an amendment to the substitute, and then, when a Democrat (Bland) asked for recognition coolly told him that no more amendments were in order. (Democratic laughter, in which Reed joined.)

The Chairman then announced that he would not recognize Mr. Burrows. Mr. Wilson was recognized, and submitted an amendment providing that the free-wool schedule should not go into effect until August 1 1891 August 1, 1894.

August 1, 189.

The short amendment caused enough controversial matter in it to provoke a rattling debate, which lasted until the hour for taking a recess. Mr. Payne, of New York, offered an amendment substiuting October 1, 1898, as the date for the free-wool provision to take effect. Mr. Wilson's amendment and Mr. Payne's and others, as well as substitutes of kinds, were left pending when at the House took a recess until

There was a somewhat better attendance of members on the floor to-night, and the usual good attendance in the galle-ries. The interest in the tariff debate shows no signs of waning among the peoshows no signs of waning among the peo-ple, if the attendance at the night ses-sions can be taken as any criterion.

Mr. Arnold (Dem., Mo.) opened the de-bate with a defence of the Wilson bill, but he digressed to the silver question during a good part of bis time.

Mr. Ellis (Rep., Or.) was next recog-nized. He held that the bill was extreme-te sectional in its provisions, and the

ly sectional in its provisions, and the Pacific Coast had been particularly harsh Pacific Coast had been particularly harsh-ly treated. Every article on the Pacific Coast had been placed on the free list. Mr. McDeaborn (Dem., Ten.) spoke a half-hour in favor of the Wilson bill; then, at 9:55 o'clock, the House adjourned.

THE PROPOSED BOND ISSUE.

Secretary Carlis's Has Received Fifteen Offers Aggregating \$40,000.000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16,-Fifteen separate offers aggregating \$10,000,000 to take bonds should Secretary Carlisle issue them have been received at the Treasury De-partment. One offer to take a block of partment. One offer to take a block of \$25,039,030 was received from a New York firm this morning. Another offer to take \$15 was received from a mechanic. No preparations, however, are being made at the Treasury Department for an immediate bond issue. Secretary Carlisle will wait a reasonable time for Congress to act probably until February 1st, before he proceeds in disregard of Congress on the presumption that how he has officially called the attention of Congress to the urgent needs of the Treasury it will act urgent needs of the Treasury it will act promptly. Until Congress shows that it will not relieve the Treasury, the Secretary will not feel called upon, on his own responsibility, to issue bonds under the

resumption act.
The stated net balance in the Treasury to-day stands; Gold, \$41,496,921; currency, \$20,425,329. From this currency balance must be subtracted \$6,933,831 paid on inter-

Secretary Cartisle has appointed W. H. Thow, of New York, a designer in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, at a salary of \$6,000 a year. It is understood the appointment is only for two months. the appointment is only for two many in some quarters this appointment for so short a time, at so large a salary, is taken as an indication that either the Postmarter-General has decided to award the contract for the printing of postage stamps to the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, or else the Bureau was preparing for a bond issue, and needed a designer for that

The Court of Appeals at Albany, N. Y., yesterday morning, decided that a foreign corporation could buy and sell resi estate in New York State. The decision affects \$25,000,060 worth of property.

mittee of the Whole, to consider the tariff bill, with Mr. Richardson (Democrat, Tennessee) in the chair.

A number of amendments were offered by Mr. Wilson, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and they were

Marshall Hanger Leaves for Ris Post, . Movements of Virginia Congressmen-Other Matters.

> I IMES BUREAU, RAPLEY BUILDING. WASHINGTON, January 16, 1894.

Congressman Richardson, of Tennessee, has presided over the House almost continuously since it went into Committee of the Whole upon the tariff measure. After the adjournment of the extra session Mr. Richardson was informed by Speaker Crisp that he would be called upon to preside, and he at once began a study of the precedents in the considerations of the McKinley bill, and consequently yesterday, when Mr. Burrows objected to the offering of the amendments by the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee alone, Mr. Richardson promptly reminded him that Mr. McKinley offered eighty-eight amendments to his bill, while the Democratic minority were allowed but nine. The Democrats have no intention or desire to prevent the presentation any amendments by the Republicans, b any amendments by the Republicans, but they propose to first perfect the bill as they wish it, and then next week hear from the opposition. This is neither arbitrary nor necessarily conclusive, but with a body of 356 members, with such varied requirements from their constituents, the final passage of the bill could never be obtained by the admission of irrelevant amendments, and the contemplation of discussion not wholly germain to the general purport of the measure.

Chairman Wilson is a mild-mannered man, and the Democrats are not half

man, and the Democrats are not half autocratic enough in party measures, so there will be no danger of each represen tative not having an opportunity to offer whatever amendments he desires before the debate is closed.

The Rejection of Hornblower, The Rejection of Storeblower.

The rejection of Mr. Cleveland's nomination of Mr. Hornblower to be an associate justice of the Supreme Court shows what great power a member of a legislative body has with his associate members. This has been in some manner recently demonstrated within the State of Virginia, and it is not hard to understand how Senator Hill completely destroyed. how Senator Hill completely destroyed the prospects of Mr. Cleveland's appointee and the high hopes of Mr. Hornblower.

Hornblower is not a very particularly uphonious name, and does not carry with t a suggestion of the attributes or legal It a suggestion of the attributes or legal lore of Marshall, Taney, Chase, or Waite, but perhaps a rose by any other name would have jogged along just as well, if he had not had a very swift political foe inside the breast-works, who directed the guns and uttered the war-cry of presidential antagonism which brought to the dust the honored name of Hornblower, and left his scalp daugling at the belt of the senator from New York, Mr. David Bensentor from New York, Mr. David Bensetor senator from New York, Mr. David Bennett Hill.

nett Hill.

The supposition is that the President will now go outside of New York for this judgeship, and it is not at all unlikely that Senator Gray, of Delaware, will be

nominated.

Congressman Marshall to-day called at
the Department of Justice with Mr. W.
S. Hamilton, who is now a special attorey for the government, with a view of aring his field of duty enlarged.

having his field of duty enlarged.

Mr. Marshall also secured the appointment to-day of Mr. Dudley to the postmastership of the office at Pulaskf City.

Judge R. H. Cardwell, of Richmond, was a visitor at the Capitol this morning.

Mr. R. Tate Irvine, of Big Stone Gap, is registered at the Metropolitan.

M., Wise's Amendmen'.

man George D. Wise is earnestly at work in the interest of the coal and iron industries of Virginia, and the amendment he proposes to introduce, which revives a portion of the duty on these articles, besides receiving the support of southern and western congressm with Virginia's, will receive the heart) approval of nearly the whole congressiona delegation from his State and a portion o the votes of the North Carolina delegation He will offer the amendment as soon as ne can gain the recognition of the Chair who at present declines to recognize any member desirous of offering an amend-ment except the chairman of the commit-

tee that framed the bill.

Congressman Wise called at the Treas ury Department to-day and requested to know the reasons for withholding the back pay due Mr. Richardson, the Breman at the Custom House in Richmond. He was informed that the papers in the cas which had been forwarded to the department were all right, and that the amoun

claimed would be paid in a few days. Mr. Swanson on the Tariff, In his efforts to protect the important mining and carrying interests of Virginia. Mr. Wise is ably assisted by some of his Virginia colleagues. Congressman Swanson, who is standing shoulder to shoulder with him in the fight, says that he will ofter an amendment striking out the provision in the Wilson bill which increases the tax on cigarettes from 50 cents a thousand to \$1.50. The present tax amounts to \$16 per 100 pounds, and if increased he says it will amount to about \$50 per 100 pounds. That no product under our system bears such an immense taxation as that; tha the effect of the increase would be more effective to establish the monopoly of the American Tobacco Company, which has done more than anything else to diminish the price of bright smoking tobacco; that it would require an immense money to conduct the cigarette business which would prevent successful competi-tion with the present trust.

He said he would also vote for the

amendments providing a revenue tariff on iron ore and coal; that he could see no benefits that would accrue to any section of this country by putting them on the free list, except the New England manufacturers, who had already become enriched by protection. He preferred having reductions on the inished product consumed by the people, and not on the raw material, which only increased the profits of the manufacturer; that he thought the fron ore and ceal industries should only sustain an equitable reduction along with other products; that he could see no justice in the defence of fered by the advocates of this provision of the bill, on the ground that it save compensation to the manufacturers of New England for the reductions, to which their goods have been subjected. These already enriched manufacturers deserved no compensation in this respect, as their profits have been, and are still, exorbitant. Anthracite coal, which is mostly used for domestic purposes, is already on the free list. It will only benefit the the North adjacent to Canada. Virginis and the South now supply that section with coal. If the North is permitted to get its iron ore and coal free, the South should be permitted to buy its finished products free. This is justice. Resides, no revenue is derived from a free list. The government would derive much revenue if this tariff should be lowered. The revenue is needed.

"It can see no saving to the people to thought the iron ore and coal industries

nue if this tariff should be lowered. The revenue is needed.

"I can see no saving to the people to surrender the revenue derived from iron ore and coal and make up the deficiency created by an issuance of bonds, which, with interest, must be paid by taxation. There is no wisdom in this. I think those who advocate a revenue tariff on iron ore and coal will agree to offer an amendment providing for a tariff of fifty cents ton. The present duty is seventy-five cents. I heartly favor the income tax, and think it will succeed in the House, if it should fall of passage, then there will be precipitated a fight whether the

Decessary revenue should be derived by a tax upon tobacco or a custom duty on against any increase of tax whatever on tobacco. One reason which also animates me against surrendering the revenue derived from iron of and coal, is that it creates to that extent a deficiency of revenue which may be sought to be raised by an increase of tax on tobacco.

The Wilson bill has not been endorsed by the Democratic caucus, and hence city by the So..

RICHMOND, VA., WEDNESDAY JANUARY 17, 1894

the Democratic caucus, and hence anot strictly be called a party measure, is the views of the individual members it is the views of the platvidual members of the Ways and Means Committee as to ariff legislation. Every Democratic member has a right to offer amendments, and attagonize those portions which he thinks undemocratic and unwise. If the amendments should fail, I shall vote for the bill, as I consider it vastly superior to the McKinley bill, which it substitutes. It does not go as far as I would like tions. More revenue would be

Virg nia and Ca olin . No es. Congressman Edmunds called on the ecretary of Agriculture with Mr. Chight, of Lynchburg, who was among the number of employes dismissed from that department some time ago, and endeavored to have him reinstated, but was unable to do so, as the Secretary declined to make any additions to the

department's force at present.

He visited the Post-Office Department with Hon. R. R. Noblin, of Halifax counon R. R. Nobin, of Halifax coun-d requested permission to move ist-office at South Boston from sent location, to a new and more de building which has been erected express purpose of furnishing the facilities for handling the mails totty. The request was granted.

ate Finance Committee agreed The Senate Phase to report favorably the nomination of Melvin E. Carter as collector of internal revenue for North Carolina, but passed mination of Mr. Simmons. ator Vance was present at the meeting

of the committee.

There have been a great number of amendments to the Wilson bill filed with

amendments to the Wilson bill filed with the Journal clerk, among which is the one offered by Congressman Bower, of North Carolina, to restore the duty on mica. The chairman has promised to recognize Mr. Bower, who will speak on the bill to-morrow night.

The House Committee on Elections held a meeting this morning, but no business of importance was transacted. The case of Williams versus Settle was laid over until the next meeting of the Committee. Dr. S. Galeska, Messrs. Beverly T. Crump, and George L. Bidgood, of Richmond, are here attending a session of the Progressive Guild of America, to the presidency of which Governor Offerrall has been elected, to fill the vacancy caused has been elected, to fill the vacancy caused the resignation of Hon. Henry Flournoy, of Richmond.

Vir na a . Capital

United States Consul Marshall Hanger, of Augusta, left this morning for New York, from which port he will sail for his post at Bermuda, next Thursday.

Mr. W. S. White, a member of the
Virginia bar, and the editor of the
Fredericksburg Free Lance, passed Fredericksburg Free Lance, passed through this city yesterday, en route home from Baltimore, where he had gone on professional matters. Hon, Marshall McCormick concluded an

argument before the Apeliate Court of the District of Columbia to-day, and left for his home at Berryville, Clarke coun-

ty.

Messrs, W. G. Crenshaw, of Virginia;
F. E. Lockwood, G. W. Komer, of Augusta; and T. R. Hewitt, of North Carolina, are at the Metropolitan. Alessis, H. D. Turner, of Roanoke; S. Garent, of Richmond, and George W. Ward are among thes Virginia arrivals at

Messrs. John M. Higgins, of Richmond; Thomas F. Oliver, of Petersburg; B. T. Smith, of Richmond, and W. Ridgely Penniman, of Asheville, N. C., are regis-

tered at the St. James.

There were no changes in fourth-class ostmasters to-day for Virginia

H. L. W.

AGAINST THE RACE-TRACK MEN. District Authorities Graw First Blood in

Their Fight With Bookmakers. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.-The

first battle in the war between the District authorities and the book-makers and promoters of winter racing at the lvy City course, was won this morning by the District. Judge Cole overruled the motion to quash the indictments against Bookmaker Marvin, his three assistants, and George H. Engeman, under which they are charged with setting up and keeping a table with gambling devices and of making books at the lvy City track last month. The case will be tried some time during February.

After reading the indictments, Judge promoters of winter racing at the Ivy

After reading the indictments, Judge ole stated the contentions of the defence obe-first, that bookmaking was not a to be-first, that hockmaking was not a sampling device, and secondly, that if it were the act of 1891 repealed the act of 1883, which referred to keeping and setting up of gambling tables and other levices. As to the first contention, Judge fole said he was clearly of the opinion but betting on a horse race was gamhat betting on a horse race was gamng was the keeping of a gambling table or device. He was satisfied that betting a a horse race was the engaging in a ame of chance, which, therefore, made on a horse race was the engaging in a same of chance, which, therefore, made the wagering on it gambling. Further explained, Judge Cole said the act of 1832 closely defined what were games of chance, and unquestionably made bookmaking a gambling device or game of chance. The claim of the indicted man that the act of 1831 repealed the act of 1831 was not good. The Judge explained that repeal by implication was covered by the issue, and that that manner of repeal was the only one suggested, and there was nothing to indicate that Congress intended that the act of 1831 should take the place of the former one. Both acts, he said, stood, and while neither prohibited horse racing, the act of 1833 did, in effect, prohibit bookmaking. The Judge held that neither the practice of bookmaking, pool-selling, nor any other form of betting on horse racing was lawful in the city of Washington or the District of Columbia, nor the acceptance by a patron of a bookmaker or pool-seller a bookmaker or pool-seller of a bet or wager.

SYPPER'S TESTIMONY ACCEPTED. It Will Form a Part of the Report of the

Neval Prem'um Matter. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.-The House Committee on Naval Affairs read and accepted the testimony of J. Hale Sypper to-day, relative to payments of premiums for additional speed developed premiums for additional speed developed by our naval vessels. Sypper was present during the reading of his testimony. This testimony, together with that of other persons taken on the subject, will be made a part of the report of the com-mittee. The resolution of Mr. Holman directed the Secretary of the Navy to suspend, until further notice, payments of premiums for extra speed, and alleged that they were simply gifts to contrac-tors. The committee inquired into the matter and last week voted to report the resolution adversely. The prepara-tion of the report is in the hands of a subcommittee and will probably be made

The majority of the committee (Dem The majority of the committee (Demo-crats) to-day selected Messrs. Cummings and Meyer (Democrat, Louisiana) as members of the joint committee, proposed by a joint resolution to investigate the subject of rank and pay in the navy. The minority (Republicans) have not selected their member, but he will be either Wadsworth, of New York, or Boutelle, of Maine.

City by the Se ..

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 16 .- Some time ago Governor Tillman sent out a circular letter to the mayors of all the cities and towns in the State, calling their attention to the new dispensary law, which provides that unless the police of the municipalities enforce the law against blind-tigers the municipalities would be deprived of their share of the revenue derived from the State bar-rooms. Answers were requested by the 15th inst. To-day Mayor Ficken sent an answer of Charleston's Council. In his letter to ernor is the head, Mayor Ficken writes:
"Our self-respect compels us to state
that the inquiry made in your communication is not only without precedent, but
that it is highly objectionable in that it
implies in advance of action a doubt
as to our loyalty to the laws of the
State, which we have solemnly sworn to
obey. We cannot suffer this imputation
to pass without rebuke. ernor is the head, Mayor Ficken writes:

to pass without rebuke.

"The reference to the matter of revenue is in the highest degree offensive to us, and must of necessity be so to every seif-

respecting official."

The mayor concludes: "We beg to state that the police force of Charleston will be directed to discharge the duties imposed upon them by the dispensary law. The members of the force are now con tors of the peace, and it is their duty to maintain, uphold, and obey each and every part of the statute laws of South

MONTGOMERY'S GOOD BEHAVIOR. In Her Preliminary Spin She Makes About Nineteen Knots per Hour.

NEW LONDON, CONN., Jan. 16.-The cruiser Montgomery behaved well on her preliminary spin on Long Island sound to-day. She started from New London at to-day. She started from New London at 11:30 A. M., with a portion of the trial board and their assistants. There was a light wind abeam and smooth water ahead when she got into the open and began to increase her speed. She did not go over the entire course, but turned when off Horton's Point, about twenty-dreaming from here, and steamed here. five miles from here, and steamed back to harbor. Forced draught was employed for an hour, and during that time her speed was computed at about mineteen knots. The distance from Bartlett's Reef, off New London, to Horton's Point, 21.52 off New London, to Horton's Point, 21.32 nautical miles, was covered in sixty-eight miputes, or at an average rate of 18.99 knots. During a small portion of the time the ship was not under full steam. The cruiser was very steady, and her bow wave did not reach the bow torpedo tube. No accurate record of the number of seventions and the steam pressure was of revolutions and the steam pressure was kept. The highest number of revolutions was 178, and the highest steam pressure was 178, and the highest steam pressure was 165 pounds. There was no heating of bearings, and everything worked well. Steam was well sustained, and every one as pleased at the performance of the vessel. Calculating from data obtained at the trial of the Montgomery's sister ship, the Detroit, the speed of the ship should be 19 3-19 knots. This would earn a premium of \$200,000 for the contractors. The official trial is set for Thursday.

the official trial is set for Thursday. R. D. CARPENTER RESIGNS.

W. H. Fitzgerald to Succeed Him as Com-

missioner of Associated Railways. BALTIMORE, MD., Jan. 16.-R. D. Carperter has resigned as Commissioner of Associated Railways of Virginia and the Carolinas, the resignation to take effect February 1st. William H. Fitzgerald will February 1st. William H. Fitzgerati will succeed to the position. The rallroads comprised in the Association are the Richmond and Danville, Atlantic Coast Line, and Scaboard Air Line. The duties of the Commissioner are to see that the schedule of rates fixed by the companies for any specified period is maintained and to act as arbitrator for the settlement of disputes that may arise in the competi-

tion for business.

Mr. Carpenter, the retiring commission-er, h.s. held the position about five years. Mr. Fitzgerald has been identified with the railroacs almost during his who the railroads almost during his whole business career. For the past thirty years he has been a resident of Baltimore, hav-ing been connected with the Bay Line, with the East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia, and the Richmond and Danville Dispatch.

When he assumes the duties of his new office, he will remove to Richmond.

PREPARING TO LAND TROOPS. The Aquidaban Takes Up a Position in Front of th Custom House.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 16.-Despatches received here last night from Rio Janeiro, state that the irsurgent war-ship Aquidaban had taken up a position in front of the Custom House, and is preparing to

land troops.

The insurgents have captured Eugenhor Island, and forty government troops were killed, and sixty captured. The government has sent reinforcements to Niethern

The insurgents, it is reported, are burn ing villages in the State of Rio Grande Do Sul, and butchering the captives they make. The government forces Saturday tried to capture the insurgent cruiser Guanadara. The vessel poured hot fire into the attacking force at close quarters, and drove them off after inflicting heavy loss on them.

DEMOCRATS UPHELD.

The Attorney-General Decides That the

The Attorney-General Decides That the Old Senate is Constitutional TRENTON. N. J., Jan. 16.—Governor Werts this morning sent the long-looked for opinion of Attorney-General Stockton, on the legislature. The opinion is an exhaustive one, and is in favor of the Democratic as against the Republican members, declaring that the Senate is a continuous body and the newly-elected member has not the right of organization, is not a member by virtue of taking the her has not the right of organization, is not a member by virtue of taking the oath of office, but by the recognition of the old members, who legally constituted the body possessing the power to act on the credentials of all the new members.

CALL HAS A GRIEVANCE.

He Wants a Nominee for Collector Rejected and Wants it Done Openly.

WASHINGTON, Jan., 16,-The Senat went into executive session this afternoon under somewhat peculiar circumstances. Mr. Call asked that the nomination of the collector of internal revenue for the district of Florida be considered in open session, and was proceeding to make an explanation as to why he had made such an explanation to the considered by

explanation as to why he had made such an unusual request, when he was told by Mr. Hoar that he was encreaching upon executive session matters.

Other senators enforced the reminder and the attention of the President protein.—Harris—being thus called to the rule, he promptly ordered the galleries cleared and the doors closed.

The nomination of George W. Wilson

to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Florida, was then taken up, and, after a short discussion, the nomina-Mr. Call has made a fight for some years back against the corporations which, he asserts, are controlling affairs in his State. He accused them of having packed the last State Convention, and nominated a ticket which, although elect-

nominated a ticket which although elected because they were Democrats, was denounced by the people as having been put into power through deception and fraud. The beneficiaries of this State are now, Mr. Call told the Senate to-day, enjoying the Federal patronage and being given attrodutements. For that reason he enjoying the Federal patronage and being given appointments. For that reason he is opposed to them, the nominee for col-lector being, as he says, one of the ma-nipulators of that convention. Mr. Call is fighting the nomination, and wanted it considered in open session, so that every-body might know what was done and

RURAL RIOTERS.

Try to Force Their Way Into the City, but are Driven Back.

(Copyright by the United Press.) ROME, Jan. 16.-There is considerable excitement to-day at Cararra and vicinity. The discovery Saturday night of an Anarchist plot to loot and burn the city of Cararra led the police and military authorities to take extraordinary pre-

authorities to take extraordinary pre-cautions to prevent any attempt to carry out the plans of the conspirators.

Early to-day a number of Anarchists from the adjoining districts sought to enter the city, but were prevented by the military. A number of shots were exchanged by the rioters and the troops, but so far as known, nobody was hurt. Finding that it was impossible for them to get into the city, where, there is no doubt, they intended to join the Anarchists recident in the city in rioting, the enis's resident in the city in rioting, the mob scattered in different directions.

They are now securing the They are now scouring the country, carrying terror to the quiet people liv-ing there. They go to every house and

demand of the occupants that they sur-render whatever firearms they may have Later in the day, another band at-tempted to enter the city, and a fight occurred, in which two of the outsiders were killed. The story of a plot to capture and

loot Cararra is discredited by some of the best people in Cararra, although they admit the activity of the Anarchist propaganda, and the growing strength of the banditti insurgents in the mountains, who terrorize the peasantry. About 5,000 working-men have struck in

Massa and Carra. Both towns are occu pied by the troops. All the shops are closed. The inhabitants are frightened, and many families are provisioning their houses for a seige. Bands of revolters houses for a seige. Bands of revolters parade the roads making requisitions on parade the roads making requisitions on the people for arms and food. At 3 o'clock this afternoon the people of Massa were thrown into a state of consternation by hearing a fusilade in the hills near by. A squadron of cavairy had encountered a mob of 500 men at the Fassola bridge, two kilometers from Massa. After a stubborn fight the mob was dispersed. Many were wounded and several killed. Troops guard the railway at all points to prevent the tearing up of the railroads, Some soldiers are in active pursuit of ands in the mountains.

bands in the mountains.

The Cabinet Council has given Premier Crispi a free hand as to time when he shall declare the province of Massa-Carra in a state of seige. The proclamation will probably be issued to-morrow. onless the situation improves in the mean-

Held in \$5,000 Bail,

BALTIMORE. MD., Jan. 18.—In the United States Circuit Court, Judge Morris to-day held S. H. Hart and Frank A. Dinsmore, president and cashier of the defunct Buckley Bank, of the State of Washinston, in \$5,000 bail. Counsel for the prisoners said his clients could not furnish the amount. A record of appeal from the decision of Judge Morris, sustant of 2000 sacks of flour has been ment of 2000 sacks of flour has been from the decision of Judge Morris, sus taining the granting of the requisition by Governor Brown for the delivery of the prisoners to the authorities of Washington, was filed. The case will now go to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, at Richmond, Va. Meantime, ef-forts will be made to have the amount of

Negroes May Lynch a Negro.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA, Jan. 16.—John E. Johnson, a negro, murdered his entire family, at Somerville. Morgan county, Sunday night, and tried to cover up the crime by burning the house. His wife and two children, used respectively. Eve and three, were the victims. Johnson first cut their throats, then saturated the room with oil, and set fire to the house. Only charred portions of the bodies were found that the country of the land to the land of the land to the land of the lan in the debris. Johnson is in Jail, and is pretty sure to be lyached as excitement among the negroes is intense and they are gathering in large numbers to avenge the horrible crime.

Big Cut in Wages. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Jan. 16.—Yesterday Berkey & Gay, one of the largest furniture manufacturers in the world, employing nearly 1,000 men in all departments, cut salaries and wages, from the president down to the drayman, 25 per cent. The cut is to take effect at once. Small orders and financial depression are alleged as the causes for the cut. The men held a meeting last 1 ght, but took no action.

Cried "Lynch H.m." But Didn't. CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 16.—A gapp of white laborers tried to lynch James F. Young (colored) here this morning because he took the place of one of their number who had been discharged. The number who had been discharged. The men who were engaged in filling in the foundation for a factory demanded Young's discharge, and this was tempo rarily compiled with. When the negro re rarily complied with. When the negro re-appeared, however, the enraged laborers put a rope around his neck, and with cries of "lynch him!" would have accomplished their purpose had not cooler heads inter-

tered. Three Persons Burned to Beath, BARBOURSVILLE, KY., Jan. 16.-The excess. store and residence of Fred. Houson was totally destroyed by fire early this morning at Mills, a small village sixteen miles west of this place. Houson and his son managed to escape from the burning building, but Mrs. Houson and her two daughters perished in the flames. Loss estimated at \$25,000.

Honest George Skinner Bend.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16 .- George Skinger, one of the most prominent and wealthy ship-builders in the city, and the senior member of the firm of William Skinner & Sons died to-day, aged seventy-live years He was known as "Honest, Hard-working George Skinner." He was fever married

Gen. Hitchcock's Widow to Get a Pension.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—The House Pension Committee decided to-day to report favorably a bill to grant a pen-sion of \$50 a month to the widow of the late General Hitchcock, of Virginia. James A. Burress Dead.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., Jan. 16.— Special.—Mr. James A. Burgess, a promi-rent citizen of Stafford county, died to-day at his home, near Berea, of pneu-monia; aged seventy-five years. Heavy Glasgow Faiture. GLASGOW, Jan. 16.—The failure is announced to-day of Moir & Co., called printers, of this place. Liabilities, 80,000 pounds,

THE SKELETONS OF FIFE UNION SOLDIERS UNEARTHED.

Another Daring Attempt to Fire a Peters burg Residence... A small Assignment. The Prince George Cavalry.

PETERSBURG, VA., Jan. 16.-Special -Last evening while Mr. Timothy Griffith, owner of the Crater farm, in Prince George county, about one mile and a half from Petersburg, was ploughing up his land directly in front of the crater, he unearthed the bodies, or rather the skeletons, of five Union soldiers. The skeletons were all clad in the Federal uniform. On one of the soldiers was found a cartridge box filled with cartridges, and in his pockets a photograph and a bottle of ink. There was nothing found by which the names of the soldiers could be ascertained. They are, however, believed to have belonged to a Massachusetts regiment, which took part in the Crater fight.

Another daring attempt was made about 6 o'clock this morning, to set fire to the

6 o'clock this morning, to set fire to the residence on High street owned by Mr. A. J. Fride, of Chesterfield county, and occupied by his daughter, Miss Lee Pride. The first attempt, as stated in this correspondence, was made about 9 o'clock last night. Both fires were kindled in the basement.

Deputy Sheriff Parham will leave tomorrow morning for Richmond with Ed-ward Wilkins (colored), who was con-victed at the December term of the Hustings Court of felony, and his pun-ishment fixed at four years in the peniten-tiary

Mrs. Bettie Eichberg, dealer in dry goods and notions, on Sycamore street, made an assignment to-day. Her liabil-ities are about \$2,000.

This is the third week that the ser-This is the third week that the services at the different churches, under the auspices of the Ministers' Association, have been held, and still the interest is on the increase. The services this week are being held at Tabb-Street Presbyterian church.

The Prince George cavalry will assemble at the county court-house on the 1st of February next, with arms, accourtements, etc., to determine whether or not they will reorganize. I learn that the probability is that the company will not reorganize.

R. AND D.'S FLOATING DEBT.

Some Doubt as to Whether Claims on it Will Be Recognized.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.-The committee of the holders of the floating debt of the Richmond and Danville railroad has not Richmond and Danville railroad has not yet been formally organized. There is some doubt as to whether claims on behalf of the floating debt will be recognized by Drexel, Morgan & Co., in carrying out the plan for the reorganization of the Richmond Terminal system. There is a contract between the Richmond Terminal reorganization committee and the holders of securities of the roads in the system, but there is none with the holders of the floating debt, who may either sell out the collateral held by them or may deposit it under the reorganization plan. There will be a conference on the subject to moreow. plan. There will be subject to-morrow.

DIRECT TRADE WITH EUROPE,

ment of 20% sacks of flour has been booked from the Liberty Mills, of Nashville, Tenn., via Charleston, for the steamship Rosshire, now loading here for Liverpool. This shipment is thought to be the pioneer of a movement which will lead to the establishment of direct

Steamships carrying nearly 10,000 bales of cotton have loaded here and crossed the bar safely this season. It is under-stood that a depth of twenty-five feet will soon be attained by means of the

THE NEW YORK AT RIO.

Thus Increasing Our Naval Force to Pive Cruisers_A Fast Voyage.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.-The United States naval force at Rio Janeiro has been increased to five cruisers by the

been increased to he cruisers by the arrival of the cruiser New York there last night. This morning Secretary Herbert received a cable message to that effect from Rear Admiral Benham.

The fact that the New York did not stop at any port during the last 3,500 miles see her fourney indicates that the departstop at any port during the last 3,590 miles of her journey indicates that the department was anxious to have her reach Rio in the quickest possible time. The voyage was a remarkably fast one. On January 4th the New York left St. Lucis, where she stopped for coal, and covered the distance at an average rate of fifteen knots an hour, or 250 knots a day. The other United States vessels at Rio are the San Francisco, the Charleston, the

the San Francisco, the Detroit, and the Newark. Death of Mrs. Bagby.

STEVENSVILLE, VA., Jan. 15.—Special, Mrs. Anne E. Bagby, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Bichard Hugh Bagby, former pastor of Bruington church, died last night in the seventy-fifth year of her age. This lovely Christian woman was an in-valid, and confined to the house for more than a year.

Telegraphic Brevities, Mullarky & Harty, of Augusta, Ga., retail dry-goods house, yesterday mort-gaged stock to amount of \$30,000. Liabil-\$31,000, Assets said to be \$11,000 to

WEATHER FORECAST. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—For Virginia: Slightly colder, fair, east winds. For North Carolina: Fair, northeast

Virginia: Slightly colder, fair, east winds.
For North Carolina: Fair, northeast
winds, slightly colder.
Weather conditions and general forecast: The area of high pressure has extended eastward over the St. Lawrence
valley, New England and the Middle
Atlantic States.
The barometer has also risen to the west
of the Rocky mountains. It has fullen on

of the Rocky mountains. It has fallen on the eastern slope from Texas to the Dakotas, and a depression of considerable energy covers the States of the Missouri valley and Colorado.

valley and Colorado.

It is colder from the Lake regions eastward over New England, and from the Rocky mountains westward to the Pacific.

It is warmer generally throughout the

It is warmer generally central valleys.

The weather continues fair throughout the southern States and central valleys. It is generally cloudy throughout the northern States, and light, local showers have prevailed during the day from New England westward over the Lake regions, and local shows are reported to-night from North Dakota.

The weather is likely to continue warm and fair on Wednesday in the southern States, tentral Mississippi, and lower Ohio valleys.

The temperature will fall decidedly in the northwest and at central Rocky mountain stations during Wednesday